

COMMONWEALTH'S BANK.

It affords us great pleasure to state that the messenger arrived at Frankfort on Tuesday last with the paper for this institution. It is expected that the bank will commence its operations in the course of two or three weeks.

EDUCATION.

It is with great pleasure, that we witness a disposition prevailing the Southern and Western States, to found and support public schools. We have noticed the establishment of many heretofore. We have now the pleasure to inform our readers, that the one projected by Mr. Jefferson, and located near his place of residence, has obtained the powerful aid of the Legislature of Virginia, which has adopted it as a *State Institution*, and that it will probably be in operation at the commencement of the ensuing year. We say with pleasure because it marks the growing spirit and temper of our fellow citizens in our mother state, to promote the progress of knowledge, and literature. We hope her eldest daughter—Kentucky, will rival her, and even endeavor, to go before her, in such laudable pursuits, and that our rivalry may be such, as to make of our own state, what *Italia* was to Greece. A rivalry—an emulation of this kind, to promote the march of mind, and knowledge, is calculated to subvert the best interests of man. By this rivalry and emulation, we may benefit our neighbors, as well as ourselves, without as in other contests, doing injury to any. We have a great and excellent foundation to build on—the *University of Virginia*, which is now in a more prosperous situation for its age, than any one in the U. S. Should our Legislators extend towards it their fostering hands, whilst it is yet in its infancy, there is no man who can predict, though he may conjecture, what may be its utility, when time shall have ripened it into maturity. We hope this subject will be kept steadily in view by the people, and that the Legislature will, at its next meeting, bear in mind the remarks made in the message of our present Governor or respecting it, at the last session. Such, we believe, is the temper of the times in other states, that if something more is not done for our College, that many will get ahead of us.

Jesse BLEDSOE, Esq. is a candidate to represent Bourbon county in the next Legislature.

Accounts from Laybach to January 9 state that the emperor of Austria and king of Naples have arrived there, and that the king of Prussia is shortly expected—that the number of ministers who meet at the congress is very considerable—that all the Russian ministers to the different courts of Italy are to be there by the order of Alexander, and likewise those of Austria at the Italian courts.

Accounts from Naples state that plans of a counter-revolution are organizing in different parts of the kingdom.

The trial of sir FRANCIS BURDETT, for writing and publishing the celebrated Address respecting the massacre at Manchester, had come on before the Court of King's Bench; he was found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2,000 pounds to the king. Lapierre, the admiralty messenger, has been suddenly ordered off with despatches of the utmost importance to the British flag in the bay of Naples.

The commissioners for the British navy have given notice that proposals will be received for furnishing 60,000 barrels of *American flour*, to be delivered at the West India stations.

Good Example.—The students at Brown University, Providence, R. I. have formed a society and adopted a resolution to wear nothing but American manufactures.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed the improvement bill. The appropriation is \$800,000, and guaranteed to pay 6 per cent. per annum on \$450,000 for 25 years, making a grand total of \$1,250,000.

In the Senate the Loan Office bill has been indefinitely postponed.

The Legislature of Illinois passed a bill to establish a new Bank, which received the veto of the Governor, and of course was sent back to the house of representatives, with his objections. It was again discussed and passed both houses, by the constitutional majority, and became a law.

It is said that major general Brown, and brigadier general Scott and Gaines are to be retained on the new peace establishment, and that they are to make a selection of officers to be retained.

War in Europe.

LONDON, FEB. 13.
WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA & NAPLES.
By an express which arrived yesterday in the continent, we have received the important intelligence, that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Danube, on the 20th ultimo, with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member and in

the name of the holy alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed, as the ultimatum of the allied powers, has been despatched to Naples, for the consideration of parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan parliament; but as there is little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few mails will communicate an answer, at least, on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified positions of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the parliament of Naples is signed by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the king of Naples is also affixed to it.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, consists of two sail of the line, and several smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of the city has received instructions to remain in their quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian posts on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence. Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is kindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. Though the advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

A London paper of the 4th, says:—A report was current yesterday, that his majesty intended to sacrifice a part of his income, and that he had graciously declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her majesty's name in the liturgy.

We understand, that in consequence of the difficulties arising respecting the admission of the queen's name in the liturgy, an intermediate course is to be adopted, the introduction of a prayer into the church service, in which the names of the queen and the duke of York will be inserted. The wording of the prayer, it is added, is already determined.

We understand that his majesty's coronation is positively fixed for the 13th of June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The Liverpool cotton markets had been very much depressed through, from the week ending the 12th, and almost every description had sustained a further decline.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
It is generally believed that the great powers intend to regulate all the affairs of the south of Europe; that is, not only those of Italy, but those of Spain and Portugal; and it is added that the Spanish and Portuguese ministers are expected at Laybach, but these reports appear to want confirmation. The number of ministers who meet at the congress is very considerable. All the Russian ministers to the different courts of Italy are to be there by the orders of the emperor Alexander. The Austrian ministers to the Italian courts will likewise be present.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

On the 26th of January, Lord A. Hamilton addressed the House relating to the measure of the Queen's name in the Liturgy. He concluded by moving "that the Order in Council passed the 12th of February under which the name of her Majesty Caroline, Queen Consort of these realms, was erased from the Liturgy, appears to have been ill advised and unwarrantable." Much debate ensued, and an amendment was offered, viz.—that the House should then adjourn—Lord Castlereagh said if the King in the exercise of his royal prerogative, should be forced to insert the name of her Majesty in the Liturgy—(loud cries of hear)—that would be found to be only the first step to greater encroachments; for he should wish to know on what principle, after such an advantage was gained for the Queen, she could be excluded from the Coronation, (Heard, heard) and all those privileges of grace and favour which, in happier times, it would have been the pride of the King to have afforded her?—(Cheers for the Opposition, re-echoed by the Ministerial benches.) Mr. Brougham concluded the debate, calling on the House to restore the Queen to all her rights, as they were justly and the safety of the country—and declaring that if she was not restored now as though she had never been put upon a trial, there would be no safety in the land. The House divided on the motion, and a vote was carried by a majority of 141. The Countess of Arundel, the majority against the Queen would have been 15, but not 50 members left the room before the vote on the question, and a vote was carried by a majority of 141. The Countess of Arundel, the majority against the Queen would have been 15, but not 50 members left the room before the vote on the question, and a vote was carried by a majority of 141.

On the 31st, of January Lord Castlereagh proposed an amendment of the

per annum, to the Queen during the absence of the sum assigned to her by the treaty of marriage, as a dowry in the event of the King's decease. The Queen being informed of the intention to make this allowance, without restoring her name to the Liturgy, sent the following message:—

"*Caroline R.*—The Queen, having learned that the house of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious speech which relates to her deems it necessary to declare, that she is duty sensitive of his Majesty's consideration in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as relating to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and it is in what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that a compromise may be unbecomingly made in the possession of her rights and privileges in the application of the Royal prerogative, have been in times past to enjoy them.

"It is far from the Queen's inclination to eddies to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement of the question, but she feels it due to the house and to herself respectively to declare, that she preserves in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy.

Bradenburgh-house, January 31, 1821."

A long and sharp debate ensued, and several propositions were offered for restoring the sum assigned to her by the treaty of marriage, as a dowry in the event of the King's decease. The Queen being informed of the intention to make this allowance, without restoring her name to the Liturgy, sent the following message:—

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LATEST FROM AUX-CAYES.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Aux-Cayes, a house in this city, dated March 3, 1821.
An extract has just reached us from the Capital, announcing that Sir Marks and Gonaives have revolted, killed the republican chiefs, and taken possession. They have also possession of the plains of Artois, and it is expected they will immediately march against the Cayes. Gen. Ruchon is at the head of the rebels, and is expected to be the greatest confusion, we hear drums beating, the alarm. Every colored person has quit business and shouldered the musket. Tomorrow they may march to the attack under Gen. Marion. All the strong holds are now around this armament, are well secured and free from danger. President Boyer marched from Port au Prince against the rebels 5 days ago, with 18,000 men. The army of this post will be about 4,000 strong. Every General of the Republic is ordered to march and this city is now governed by General Poissien. All here is active. It is expected that General Francois of St. Marks, will be the first victim. See the report and wait we say.—Marked out.

ENGLISH MANIFESTO AGAINST THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Circular Despatch to his Majesty's Ministers at Foreign Courts.—Laid before the House of Lords in pursuance of an address to his Majesty, Feb. 1821.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1821.
SIR—Should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you on the present state of the discussions between Prussia and Russia, had not been for a circular communication which has been addressed by the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several ministers, and which his Majesty's government have not yet received, if not attended to, might however occasionally convey upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous

impressions of the past as well as of the present sentiments of the British government.

It has become therefore necessary to inform you that the king has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measure in question.

These measures embrace two distinct objects. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future policy of conduct of the allies in the cases therein described. 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

The system of measures proposed under the former head if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British government would nevertheless regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of states, than they are persuaded is intended by the anxious parties from whom they proceed, or to be reconciled either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity of independent sovereigns. They do not regard the alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume, in their character as allies, any such general powers, nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the allied courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other states, or if to be acquired through the special accession of such states, without introducing a federal system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that resolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several Allied Courts that they should not consider themselves as either called upon or justified to advise an interference on the part of this country, they fully admitted, however, that other European states, and especially Austria and the Italian powers might feel themselves differently circumstanced, and that they professed that it was not their purpose to preclude the question as it might affect them or to interfere with the course which such states might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandizement, or to the subversion of the territorial system of Europe as established by the late treaties.

Upon these principles the conduct of his Majesty's government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions sent to the British authorities at Naples for their guidance have been from time to time transmitted for the information of the allied governments. With regard to the expectation which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as it is alleged, upon existing treaties; in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British government, in withholding such assent, must put on against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

They have never, and intend these treaties to impose any obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the Treaty of Alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty's government from the general principle on which the circular in question is founded, it should be clearly understood, that no government can be more prepared than is the British government to uphold the right of any state or states to interfere when their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another state. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular state or states, or to the mode prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard it as an exception to general principles of the greatest value and importance, and as one that properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they at the same time consider that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so reduced to rules as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of the states, or into the institutions of the law of nations.

As it appears that certain of the ministers of the three courts have recently communicated this circular despatch to the courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your government, in conformity to the principles laid down in the present despatch. You will take care, however, in making

such communication, to do justice, to the name of your government, to the purity of intention which has, no doubt, actuated these anxious courts in the adoption of the course of measures which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment which prevails between them and the court of London, in this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or in their zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements.

I am, &c.
CASTLEREAGH.
INTERESTING JUDICIAL DECISION.
The following decision, made at the present term of the Supreme Court, is said to be of great consequence to the Western country, as involving the title to a great amount of property.—SAY, JUDGE.

John Green vs. Richard Biddle.
The first question certified from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, in this cause, is, whether the acts of Kentucky of the 17th of February 1797, and of 31st January, 1812, concerning occupying claimants of land, are unconstitutional.
This question depends principally upon the construction of the 7th article of the compact made between Virginia and Kentucky, upon the separation of the latter from the former state—that compact being a part of the constitution of Kentucky. The 7th article declares "that all private rights and interests of land within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this state."

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This question depends principally upon the construction of the 7th article of the compact made between Virginia and Kentucky, upon the separation of the latter from the former state—that compact being a part of the constitution of Kentucky. The 7th article declares "that all private rights and interests of land within the said district, derived from the laws of Virginia, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed state, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in this state."

We should have been glad, in the consideration of this subject, to have had the benefit of an argument on behalf of the defendant; but, as no counsel has appeared for him, and the cause has been for some time before the court, it is necessary to pronounce the decision, which, upon deliberation, we have formed.

As far as we can understand the construction of the 7th article of the compact contended for by those who assert the constitutionality of the laws in question, it is that it was intended to secure to claimants of lands their rights and interests therein, by preventing a determination of their titles by the laws under which they were acquired. If this be the true and only import of the article, it is a simple and just principle; for, by principles of law, and from the necessity of the case, titles to real estate can be determined only by the laws of the state under which they are acquired. Titles to land cannot be acquired or transferred in any mode than that prescribed by the laws of the territory where it is situated. Every government has, and from the nature of sovereignty must have, the exclusive right of regulating the descent, distribution, and grants, of the domain within its own boundaries, and this right must remain until it yields up by compact or conquest.

When once a title to lands is a settled under the laws of a territory, the validity of that title can be judged of by no other rule than those laws in which it had its origin; for no title can be acquired contrary to those laws; and a title good by those laws, cannot be disregarded but by a departure from the first principles of justice. If the article meant, therefore, what has been supposed, it meant only to provide for the affirmation of that which is the universal rule in the courts of civilized nations, professing to be governed by the dictates of law. Besides, the title to lands can in no just sense, in compact of this sort, be supposed to be separated from the rights and interests in those lands.

It would be almost a mockery to suppose, that Virginia could feel any solicitude as to the recognition of the abstract validity of titles when they would draw after them no beneficial enjoyment of the property. Of what value is that title which communicates no right or interest in the land itself? or how can that be said to be any title at all which cannot be asserted in a court of justice by the owner, to defend or obtain possession of his property.

The language of the 7th article cannot, in our judgment, be so construed. The word title does not occur in it. It declares, in the most explicit terms, that all private rights and interests of lands derived from the laws of Virginia, shall remain valid and secure under the laws of Kentucky, and shall be determined by the laws then existing in Virginia—It plainly imports, therefore, that these rights and interests, as to their nature and extent, shall be exclusively determined by the laws of Virginia, and that their security and validity shall not be in any way impaired by the laws of Kentucky. Whatever law, therefore, of Kentucky does narrow these rights and diminish these interests, is a violation of the compact, and is, consequently, unconstitutional.

The only question therefore, is, whether the acts of 1797 and 1812, have this effect. It is undeniable, that no acts of a similar character were in existence in Virginia at the time when the compact was made, and therefore no aid can be derived from the actual legislation of Virginia to support them.—The act of 1797, provides, that persons evicted from lands which they can show a plain and connected title in law or equity, without actual notice of an adverse title, shall be exempt from all suits for rents or profits prior to actual notice of such adverse title.

It so provides that commissioners shall be appointed by the court pronouncing the judgment of eviction, to assess the value of all lasting and valuable improvements made on the land prior to such notice and they are to return the assessment thereof after subtracting all damages to the land by waste, &c. to the court, and judgment is to be entered for the assessment, in favor of the person evicted, if the balance be for him, against the successful party, upon which judgment execution shall immediately issue, unless such party shall give bond for the payment of the same, with five per cent interest.

acts in twelve months from the date thereof, and if the balance be in favor of the successful party, a like judgment and proceedings are to be had in his favor. The act further provides that the commissioners shall also estimate the value of the lands exclusive of the improvements; and if the value of the improvements shall exceed the value of the lands, the successful claimant may transfer his title to the other party, and have a judgment in his favor against such party for such estimated value of the lands. There are other provisions not material to be stated.

The act of 31st January, 1812, provides that, if any person have seated or improved, or shall thereafter seat or improve any lands, supposing them to be his own by reason of a claim being of public record, but which lands shall be proved to belong to another, the change and value of such seating and improving shall be paid by the right owner to such seater or improver, or his assignee or occupant so claiming. If the right owner is not willing to disburse so much, an estimate is to be made of the value of the lands exclusive of the seating and improvements, and also of the value of such seating and improvements. If the value of the seating and improving exceed three-fourths of the value of the lands if unimproved, then the valuation of the land is to be paid by the seater or improver; if not exceeding three-fourths, then the valuation of the seating and improving is to be paid by the right owner of the land. The act further provides that no action shall be maintained for rents or profits against the occupier for any time elapsed before the judgment or decree in the suit. The act then provides for the appointment of commissioners to make the valuations; and for the giving of bonds, &c. for the amount of the valuations, by the party who is to pay the same; and in default thereof provides that judgment shall be given against the party for the amount, or if the right owner fails to give bond, &c. the other party may at his election give bond, &c. and take the land—and the act then proceeds to declare that the occupant shall not be evicted or dispossessed by a writ of possession until the report of the commissioners is made, and judgment rendered, or bonds executed in pursuance of the act.

From this summary of the principal provisions of the acts of 1797 and 1812, it is apparent that they materially impair the rights and interests of the rightful owner in the land itself. They are parts of a system, the object of which is to compel the rightful owner to relinquish his lands, or pay for all lasting improvements made upon them without his consent or default, and in many cases those improvements may greatly exceed the original cost and value of the land in his hands. No judgment can be executed and no possession obtained for the lands unless upon the terms of complying with the requisitions of the acts. They therefore in effect create a direct and permanent lien on the lands for the value of all lasting improvements made upon them; without the payment of which the possession and enjoyment of the lands cannot be acquired. It requires no reasoning to show that such laws necessarily diminish the beneficial interest of the rightful owner in the lands. Under the laws of Virginia no such lien was imposed on the owner. He had a right to sue for, recover, and enjoy them, without any such deductions or payments.

The 7th article of the compact meant to secure all private rights and interests derived from the laws of Virginia, as valid and secure under the laws of Kentucky, as they were under the then existing laws of Virginia. To make those rights and interests so valid and secure, it is essential to preserve the beneficial proprietary interest of the rightful owner in the same state in which they were by the laws of Virginia at the time of the separation.

If the legislature of Kentucky had declared by the law that no person should recover lands in this predicament, unless upon payment by the owner of a moiety or of the whole of their value, it would be obvious that the former rights and interests of the owner would be completely extinguished, pro tanto. If it had further provided that he should be compelled to sell the same at one half or one third of their value, or compelled to sell without his own consent, at a price to be fixed by others, it would hardly be doubted that such laws were a violation of the compact. These cases may seem strong; but they differ, not in the nature, but in the degree only of the wrong inflicted on the innocent owner. He is no more bound by the laws of Virginia to pay for improvements which he has not authorized, which he may not want, or which he may deem useless, than he is to pay a sum to a stranger for the liberty of possessing and using his own property according to the rights and interests secured to him by those laws.

It is no answer, that the acts of Kentucky now in question are regulating of the remedy, and not of the right to lands. If those acts so change the nature and extent of the existing remedies as materially to impair the rights and interests of the owner, they are just as much a violation of the compact as if they directly overturned his rights and interests.

It is the unanimous opinion of the court, that the acts of 1797 and 1812 are a violation of the 7th article of the compact with Virginia, and, therefore are unconstitutional. This opinion renders it unnecessary to give any opinion on the second question certified to us from the Circuit Court.

A true copy.
E. B. CALDWELL, CLK.

Masonic Procession.
The Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, who as a society, are invited to meet at Lexington, on Monday the 16th inst. at 9 o'clock in the evening, to assist in laying the Corner Stone of St. JOHN'S CHURCH.
By order of the Grand Lodge.
J. W. BRADFORD, G. Secy.

Laws of the United States.



BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACT]

AN ACT
Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For the compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Missouri, six thousand dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty-nine thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the Librarian's allowance for the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, comprehending the statutes and the reports of the decisions of the courts of law and chancery of the several states and territories of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, by the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger to the Patent Office, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, including expenses of distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

or of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For three clerks to complete the duties of the Commissioner of the Revenue, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and, also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ships' registers, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and seal letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent and incidental expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several officers therein, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the War Department, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in said Department, five thousand dollars.

For maps, plans, books, and instruments, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Adjutant and Inspector General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to three clerks and a draftsman, as allowed by acts of appropriation for one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and 1860 eight hundred and twenty, in the office of said Commissioners, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for the repairs of engine, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Post Master General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two assistant Post Masters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor in Alabama, on thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, at Washington city, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks in the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages of different persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery and for allowance of wastage, in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Arkansas territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and district Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice, and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, including compensation to the messenger, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief and protection of sick and disabled seamen, fifty thousand dollars.

For the support of Light Houses, and other establishments for the protection of navigation, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For additional compensation allowed by the act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to the clerks in the office of the Superintendent General of Indian trade, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For bringing on the votes of President and Vice President, three thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of ships' registers, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the ministers of the

U. S. at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Madrid, and the salaries of their several Secretaries of Legation, and the salaries of the Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Rio Janeiro, and at Stockholm, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For an outfit to a minister at Paris, nine thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of those missions, ten thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, forty-two thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Agents for Claims on account of spoliation and for seamen, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars.

For opening under the direction of the Secretary of War, within the Indian country, a road from a point at or near Turner Brusher's Stand, on the old Natchez Road, to a point at or near Columbus, on the Military Road, the sum of five thousand dollars, which, by an act of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, was appropriated, for keeping in repair, said old road from Natchez to Columbus, in Tennessee, and which remains unexpended.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:
SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,
Sergeants, Buff and other CASSIMERES,
Fur and Plain CLOAKS,
Canton Flannel, and Shawls,
Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,
Gilt and other Calicoes
IRISH LINENS,
Scotch Gingham,
Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,
Domestic—Thread Laces and Edgings,
Crimson and other RIBBONS,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Woolen Slirts,
Fancy Gravels,
Black Silks, and Velvets, Satins,
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thul-Ladies' Morocco HALLING SHOES, &c.

AS USUAL
M. J. NOUVELL
Lexington, January 15th, 1821—2f

Rochester Springs,
Our mile South of Perryville, on the Road from Lexington, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. L. B. Rochester,
STILL continues to keep the SPRING, and is now well prepared to accommodate Travellers and Visitors, and hopes to render general satisfaction on as good terms as possible.

JOHN ROCHESTER.
March 20, 1821—13 6m

P. A. The editors of the Argus, Frankfort, Ky.; Gazette, Lexington, and the paper at Russellville, will publish the above in their papers six months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber, Danville.

J. R.

Young DIOMEDE.
A BEAUTIFUL DARK BROWN or BLACK, just rising five years old, near 15 hands 3 inches high, will stand the present season at my farm two and a half miles South West of Lexington, on Clay's mill road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of FOUR DOLLARS the season; or EIGHT DOLLARS to insure a mare with foal, provided she remains the property of the person who put her—in all cases where the mare is parted with, the insurance must be paid. The season has now commenced and will expire the 10th of July. Good pasture gratis and may be corn fed on moderate terms. Every attention will be paid by the subscriber, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

PEDIGREE.
YOUNG DIOMEDE was got by the noted horse DIOMEDE, now owned by Mr. Barnaby, who was by Hamiltonian; his dam by Shark; Young Diomed's dam was got by Field Eagle, who was by the imported horse Spread Eagle; out of a full James mare; his grand dam by Tom Jones, who was by Tipposah; his great grand dam by the noted horse Grey Alfred.

ROBERT KAY.
March 23, 1821—15

LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,
in a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavor and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM ROWMAN.
Lexington, May 29, 1820—22f

TAKEN UP by George Pickett, near the Cross Plains, a SORELE PHLY, with a star in her forehead—appraised to thirty five dollars. Given under my hand this 24th of April 1820

JAMES TRINE, Jr.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pension Office, March 10, 1821.

SIR—The documents in the support of the claim of EDWARD STIVING, is herewith returned, for the purpose of obtaining proof of his service. The name does not appear on the list of Virginia continental soldiers, in this office.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER'S name cannot be registered on the pension list. His property amounts to considerably more than that of any person whose name has been continued on the pension list, except such as have served for three years or longer. Alexander served only two years.

JAMES JOHNSON'S name will be placed on the list as soon as proof shall have been exhibited to show that he has not already received a pension, or in other words, that there are not two of the same name who are entitled to pensions.

EDWARD STIVING's schedule is herewith returned, it is deficient in not containing the opinion of the court as to the amount of his property. The law requires this to be done.

HENRY BLACK is not entitled to a pension under the act of the 18th March, 1815. The thing camp in which he states to have served, not having been on the continental establishment.

Enclosed herewith are notifications of the continuance of the pensions of the following named persons, and the counties in which they reside annexed to their names on the notification.

Benj. Dean, John Lafferty, Bernard Clemmons, John S. Taylor, Samuel Decker, Adam Darnald, Jr. John Thomson, William Servant and James Clark—and the notification of the discontinuance of the pension of Matthew Cummings.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.
J. L. EDWARDS.
Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, Great Crossings, Ky.

MALT LIQUORS.

George Wood,
HAS FOR SALE AT HIS BREWERY,
Double Strong Ale at \$10 pr. hl. \$2 per doz.
Strong Ale, at \$9 pr. hl. \$1 75 pr. doz.
Brown Stout, at \$9 pr. hl. \$1 75 pr. doz.
Porter, at \$8 pr. hl. \$1 50 pr. doz.
Amber Beer, at \$7 pr. hl. \$1 25 pr. doz.
Small Beer, at \$5 pr. hl. 75 pr. doz.
Lexington, March 24.

12,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

CONSISTING OF
PLAIDERS and STRIPES,
CHECKS, 3-4, 4-4 wide,
Furniture do. 3-4, 4-4 wide,
Jennies and Tickings,
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS,
Do. SHEETINGS, 30 to 39 inches wide
Sewing Cotton in Balls and Hanks, white and coloured,

JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by the
PRICE, at the Philadelphia Wholesale prices,
with the addition of Exchange and Carriage.
HIGGINS & FRITCHETT.
Lexington, March 1, 1821—9 6

Beaver Iron Works.

SITUATE in Bath County, Ky. 10 miles east of the Olympian Springs, are now in complete operation, and the proprietors can, with confidence engage to execute in the best manner orders for all kinds of Machinery or other Castings. No pains have been spared to perfect this establishment, and the best Moulders and Mechanics have been procured from several states. The metal has been proven to be of very superior quality, certificates of which have been received from the most experienced Salt makers in the country.

Orders forwarded to DONALD McLEAN, Manager, Beaver Iron Works Post Office, Bath County, via Monmouth, or to JOHN T. MANON, Jr. Lexington, will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 1, 1820—21f

Joseph H. Taylor, PIANO FORTE MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has just finished a first rate Upright

Grand Piano Forte,
WITH THE HARP, PIANO, AND HARMONIC PEDALS,
With which it will produce the softest lute or most powerful tones which can be produced upon the late improved principles. The above will be exhibited at Mr. DARRAC'S BALL, on the 10th of April next.

Persons who may wish to have any repairs in his line done, will apply before the 10th of April, as he intends at that time to leave Lexington.

11f March 15, 1821.

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, TWO COWS—one a BLACK, and the other a WHITE. The Black is a Milk Cow, and tolerable old, shewing grey hairs about her head, with some white in her face. The white Cow was heavy with calf when missing; she has some red about her head and neck. As it is believed from good circumstances, that they were stolen and sold to some person by an incendiary, the above reward will be given for the Cows and thief, or Five Dollars for the Cows, and all reasonable charges. If any person has such Cows in possession, and will forward a line to either the editors of the Gazette, or Argus, of Frankfort, it will be promptly attended to.

JOHN TANNER.
Feb. 22, 1821—8

State of Kentucky:

Jessamine County, Sec.
January Extra Chancery Term, 1821.

Francis Miller, Compt.
Against
Robert Eastin, Elihue Habcock, and Abijah Payne &c. Def'ts.

THIS Day came the complainant, by his counsel, and the defendants, Elihue Habcock, and Abijah Payne, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is considered and ordered, by the court, that unless they do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste,
DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.

A Birk Found.

WAS Found on the road between Lexington and Nicholasville, a BIRK, which the owner can have by applying to the subscriber, in Lexington, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

GABRIEL J. MORTON.
March 29,

Tanning & Skin Dressing.